

Trabue & Friend,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SIXTH STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
January 1, 1848.

I keep this old and well known establishment, and solicit
patronage. His Table, as usual, shall be furnished with
choicest delicacies of the market.

Frankfort, January 1, 1848

471 MAIN-STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Carpets,
Rugs and Oil Cloths.
January 1, 1848.

160 barrels Molasses,
150 " Mackerel.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in Exchange.
Louisville, January 1, 1848.

Timothy Seed.
5 BARRELS Timothy Seed, just received and for sale by
[Jan. 1, 1848] **TODD & CRITTENDEN.**

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1848.

The Senate was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. GOODMAN, of the Baptist church.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a report from the First Auditor setting forth the number of State Bonds and Coupons, burned on the 30th of December, 1847, and the Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; which were appropriately referred and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the committee on Enrollments, reported sundry bills correctly enrolled.

The following message from the Governor, was received, and the rule requiring it to lie over one day being suspended, the nominations were confirmed:

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I nominate for your advice and consent, O. M. DeCoursey to be Sheriff of Campbell county, in place of George Morin, resigned.

E. C. Phister to be Mayor of Maysville.

Joseph H. McBeath to be Police Judge of Somerset.

Thomas Bristow to be Sheriff of Clinton county, the County Court having failed to recommend said officer in the time prescribed by the Constitution.

WM. OWSLEY.

A message from the House, by the Secretary, informing the Senate of the passage of certain bills by that body.

Petitions.

Petitions were presented by Senators Hobbs, Bramlette, Thurman and Crenshaw, and appropriately referred.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill from the H. R., to establish the county of Taylor, by dividing Green county.

Mr. MARSHALL addressed the Senate in favor of the bill, and setting forth the statistics, &c., of the new county; the second and third readings being dispensed with, the bill was passed.

Also—against the petition of Robinson Brown, and wife, of Allen county, praying to import a negro girl into this State.

On motion of Mr. EVANS, the report was not concurred in, and the committee instructed to report a bill in accordance with the petition: whereupon, Mr. WALKER from the committee, reported a bill in accordance with instructions, and after discussion by Mr. Evans in support of the bill, and Mr. Patterson in opposition, the second and third readings were dispensed with, and the bill passed.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, from the committee on Internal Improvement, a bill to connect the Kentucky river navigation with the Louisville and Crab Orchard turnpike road and appropriating money for that purpose; read first and second times.

Reports of Select Committees.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, a bill to incorporate the Richmond Cemetery Company; second reading dispensed with, and appropriately referred.

The following resolution by Mr. JAMES, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of passing a law providing for the more speedy settlement with Sheriffs, where the estate of deceased persons have been ordered into their hands.

Leave was granted to introduce the following bills:

To Mr. DRAFFIN, a bill for the benefit of certain Common Schools in Mercer county; referred.

To Mr. WILLIAMS, a bill to amend the charter of the Lexington and Covington Turnpike Road Company; referred.

To Mr. HOBBS, a bill to amend the charter of the Shepherdsville and Louisville Turnpike Road Company; referred.

To Mr. HAWKINS, a bill to amend the charter of the Dry Run and Covington Turnpike Road Company; referred.

Also, a bill to charter the "Rough and Ready" Turnpike Road Company, in Boone county; referred.

Mr. JAMES offered a joint resolution, authorizing the Joint Committee on Banks to visit Louisville, if found necessary in prosecuting their examination, which under the rule lies over one day.

Orders of the Day.

Various bills from the House, had their first and second readings, and were appropriately referred.

Court of Impeachment.

On motion of Mr. CRENSHAW, the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of John A. Duff, and a committee appointed to inform the House that it was ready to proceed in the trial of said Duff. The motion to postpone the trial in order to enable the prosecution to bring witnesses in the case, who had failed to attend, was argued by the Managers Messrs. Towles, Speed and Moore, in favor of the proposition, and by the Counsel, Messrs. Harlan and Harris for the defence, in opposition. The motion for postponement prevailed; the trial set for the 11th day of February next—and attachments ordered to be issued for the absent witnesses. The Court then adjourned until the 11th day of February next.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1848.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. WATERMAN of the Methodist Church.

The Journal was read by the clerk.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville, and on motion of

Mr. GARNETT, 450 copies were ordered to be printed.

A message from the Senate, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Combs, Raley, Eaker, Gaines, Wilson, Haggard, Forde, Moore and Boulware, which were appropriately referred.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the First Auditor, containing a list of the bonds burned, &c.

Also, the annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. J. N. STEVENS, of the committee on Propositions and Grievances—a bill for the benefit of James Hamilton and for other purposes; passed.

Mr. BUSH, of the committee on Privileges and Elections—a bill to establish an additional precinct in Wayne county; read, when

Mr. BUSH said that this bill had been committed to the committee with instructions to report a general bill, and that the committee had not the means of inquiring into each county and they thought best to report this bill and allow gentlemen to amend by add-

ing such precincts as their respective counties required.

The second reading was dispensed with, when Mr. HUDSON moved to amend by adding two other election precincts in the same county; adopted.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER moved to make the bill the special order for Thursday week.

Mr. GARNETT moved to refer back to the committee, and

Mr. COMBS moved to amend the motion to refer back, by adding instructions to report a bill to establish election precincts in certain counties.

The motion to refer back with instructions, was carried.

Mr. A. YOUNG, of the committee on Religion, reported under the previous instructions of the House, a bill for the divorce of Eliza Turner; read and passed.

Also, against the petition of Rufus Rice; agreed to.

Also, against the petition of Sarah Jane Eaker by resolution.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved to amend the resolution by making it read "that the petition was reasonable;" upon which motion he remarked that this was a meritorious case. She had married a man who had continued to live with her until he had expended the fortune which she had brought him; and now after having spent her money, robbed her of thousands of dollars and reduced her to poverty and want, he has forsaken her, leaving her alone to support two small children without any means of support except the rewards of her own personal industry. And now, after having been reduced from affluence and ease to abject poverty and want, and that too by the treachery of a husband, will gentlemen here insist upon further wounding her already too much wounded pride, and close the sad tale of her many misfortunes by compelling her to go into a court and beg her relief as a pauper? Have we got to be bound down to a resolution that will prevent our giving relief to meritorious cases! Shall we in this case, when the husband has been gone from her for four years, leaving her in such a situation, to which she has been reduced by his villany, shall we, I say, in such a case, refuse to give relief and to act as justice demands; when we would not refuse our aid in a case where the husband had abandoned his wife for only a few months! This seems to be the effect of the resolution which we have adopted; but I hope no man will refuse his aid in this case which is truly meritorious.

Mr. COMBS said, that one reason why he was in favor of a Convention to revise the Constitution of this State, was, that we might be able to rid ourselves of this special legislation for divorces and make such a provision as would protect the property of children, which was now taken from them by a long course of juridical procedure. He was too, in favor of adhering to the resolution which the House had adopted and thus avoid at present as much of this special legislation as possible.

Mr. JOHNSTON said, in as much as we have extended favors to hundreds of the people already by this system of legislation, he did not wish now to stop, in anticipation of the new Constitution. He was opposed to special legislation, but since we have done it so long we should not now stop upon a case so meritorious as this.

The question being upon the amendment, it was lost 34 to 56, and the report then agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSTON had leave to withdraw this petition, and also that of Mr. Rice.

Mr. A. YOUNG, a bill for the divorce of Susanna Peters and to change her name; read, when

Mr. S. YOUNG made a full and concise statement of the facts in the case, and the bill passed.

Mr. A. YOUNG—a bill for the divorce of Marcus R. Hardin; read. The case was discussed by Messrs. Miller, Eaker, S. Young and Williams; and then the bill passed.

Mr. A. YOUNG—a bill to divorce Nelson D. Bennett; read and passed.

Mr. A. YOUNG—a bill for the divorce of Achille Deubourg, because so unlucky

As to discover sufficient faults in her to destroy his peace; And cause all conjugal affection between them to cease, He is therefore restored to all rights and privileges of an unmarried man,

With permission hereafter to marry again if he can; But never again through the whole course of human life, Be heard complaining that he had another bad wife.

Mr. T. D. BROWN moved to recommit with special instructions to bring in a prose bill.

Mr. COMBS thought, since the chairman was a natural poet and perhaps not able to make a report in any other way, that it would be ungenerous to inflict upon him the unnatural duty of bringing in a prose bill; but since the members could not comprehend the poetry he would vote for re-commitment.

Mr. T. D. BROWN, of the committee of Ways and Means—a bill to repeal the law taxing spectacles, gold watches, carriages &c.; read, when

Mr. T. D. BROWN said that he had reported the bill in obedience to the direction of the committee; but he was not in favor of the bill as it was reported, and he moved to amend by striking out all the articles except spectacles.

Mr. HARRIS was opposed to the amendment offered, for the reason that the specific tax now levied upon gold watches &c., gave to the State a revenue of \$13,000. He was opposed to the old law because the same property was taxed twice—once, in the gross amount of a man's property, and again in the specific tax. It is not a tax upon the rich, for those persons who paid tax upon watches were not of that class, but they were young men and frequently in ordinary circumstances. When the law was passed Kentucky was in a desperate situation in regard to her resources. He hoped the amendment would not be adopted.

Mr. TOWLES moved to recommit the bill with the amendment, and have it printed, but withdrew to allow

Mr. COMBS to offer the instructions that in lieu thereof, a tax be specifically levied upon Bowie Knives, Pistols, Sword Canes, Dirks, &c.

Mr. HUGHES hoped the gentleman from Fayette, (Mr. Combs) would confine the tax to the articles worn or carried, so as to exempt the manufacturers, who otherwise would be subjected to an enormous tax.

Mr. T. D. BROWN was opposed to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Fayette, (Mr. Combs) because he thought it unconstitutional; he believed that the constitution recognized the right of all persons to bear arms, and the effect of the amendment would be to prevent it in a degree at least. Its further effect would be to arm the desperadoes, and not the quiet and peaceable citizens. He thought it would be bad in its workings as well as unconstitutional in its inception. He also objected to the amendment as out of order.

Mr. HARDY discussed the question of order in his usual clear and forcible manner, when the hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the House proceeded to the

Orders of the Day.

A bill to exempt, additional property from distress and execution.

After the bill had received some slight verbal amendments,

Mr. EAKER moved to amend by striking out the word "distress" and inserting "fee bill."

Mr. T. D. BROWN could not consent to such an amendment, as it was one of the important features of the bill to relieve the poor man from that ancient and oppressive process.

Mr. EAKER thought by exempting additional

property from distress, it would place obstacles in the way of the poor man, and make it difficult and almost impossible for a poor man to rent a house or a farm.

The bill was discussed further by Messrs. Taliaferro, Wintersmith, Combs and Dohoney, when it was passed—yeas 60—nays 30.

An act to facilitate the construction of Electric Telegraph lines.

Mr. COMBS advocated the bill, with his usual spirit, energy and eloquence, upon the ground that it would afford peculiar and important advantages to old batchelors, young widowers, &c., and he felt much interested in a speedy completion of a line to Paris.

Mr. GARNETT moved to refer to committee on Internal Improvement, and that it be printed; carried.

Senate Bill to equalize the compensation for the collection of revenue tax; read and referred.

S. B. to authorize the County Court of Barren county to purchase a lot on which to erect a jail, &c.; read and passed.

S. B. for the benefit of Patrick Hickman; read and referred.

S. B. for the benefit of W. P. Long; read.

S. B. to authorize certain County Courts to appoint Commissioners of Tax, at their December terms, &c.; read and referred.

The House adjourned.

Mr. BELL had leave to bring in a bill for the relief of the 49th Regiment Kentucky Militia, in Ohio county; referred—(which was omitted in yesterday's proceedings.)

UNITED STATES SENATE.

JANUARY 4, 1848.

Mr. CALHOUN's resolutions being under consideration—Mr. C. remarked that he occupied precisely the same position he did last winter. The views he then took, he now held. He had opposed the war, not only because it was unnecessary, might easily have been avoided, and the allegations made in its favor were not founded in truth; but from high considerations of reason and policy. But after its declaration, he felt bound to acquiesce, and use all his influence to limit the evil growing out of it.

With this view he proposed the policy of a defensive line. Party considerations had nothing to do with him. When he might have occasion to dissent from the policy of the President, he should do it with becoming decorum. When he urged the defensive line policy, we had in our possession all the territory of Mexico necessary for purposes of indemnity—territory unoccupied. That policy was the only certain mode of terminating the war successfully. It must have saved both men and money. Any other course would expose us to incalculable evils. The President took a different view. Congress sustained him. The war has been waged vigorously—our arms everywhere triumphant—the Mexican armies annihilated—the city of Mexico itself in our possession. But what have we gained! Have we conquered peace! Has a treaty been obtained! Indemnity secured! No, no. Every object is further off than ever.

The reason is clear. The plan of the campaign was erroneous—the object mistaken—indemnity sought in a wrong way. It was in our power to take it—we aimed at it by treaty, and failed. Our sole gain was military glory, achieved at an expense of forty millions of dollars, and thousands of lives.

He went into a calculation to show that a defensive line could easily be maintained, and at comparatively small cost.

Another campaign was to be provided for—what now shall be done! The President recommends the vigorous prosecution of the war, not for conquest, but for peace. He could not approve or support such policy. The cost of another campaign would be still greater—it would reach sixty millions of dollars. The army would be raised to seventy thousand men. Last year an unfortunate famine in the Old World furnished a rich market for our products, and the returns in specie were large. Now there is a panic in the money market. Specie is going abroad, and specie is sent to Mexico. The Treasury is draining at both ends. Men may be raised; money cannot be had so easily.

But suppose the war successful—and he had no fears for our arms—the more successfully it was prosecuted, the more certainly would the objects avowed by the Government, be defeated, and the objects disavowed, be forced upon us.

On this point, he dwelt with much force, showing that the inevitable tendency of the policy recommended in the Message, was, to the extinction of the nationality of Mexico.

He spoke at large upon the policy of subjugating Mexico, and annexing her States as provinces or as States. Annexation could never be voluntary—and who could desire it! Ours was the Government of the White man. No other than the Caucasian race can sustain a free, republican Government. The Spanish South American Republics had failed, because they had abolished the relation which placed the inferior race in subjection to the superior. One million of the Mexicans was from the old Castilian stock. One or two millions more were of the white race. The rest were Indians and Half Breeds. He protested again and again against the incorporation of such a people with us.

The consequences of the policy of conquest were clearly and forcibly traced. He showed how the States would be merged in the Union, and the Legislative in the Executive power.

He then appealed to the Democratic Senators. This war was causing a total reverse of Democratic policy in all our internal concerns. He showed how they were becoming the promoters of a Paper Currency, Public Debt, Executive Patronage, Protection, &c.

After the close of his speech, the Senate transacted other important business, and adjourned.

LYCKING RIVER.—We are gratified to perceive that a movement has been made in the Legislature to do something for the improvement of Licking River, and we hope that the matter will not end in mere words; but something in reality will be done. No appropriation could, in our opinion, be made by our Legislature, that would benefit a greater number of our citizens, than an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of Licking river. We shall notice the subject again.—*Lex. Atlas.*

Great interest has been excited in England by the publication of the substance of a letter from the Duke of WELLINGTON concerning the national defences of England. The following is given as the gist of the letter:

"His theme is the condition of this country as regards invasion, and his statements may make the stoutest hearts tremble. He enters into every detail; he names, from personal observation, the most likely places for debarkation; he proves the ease with which it might be effected; he displays the nullity of our means of defence. We have no militia, very few and very distant regulars—from 9,000 to 10,000 alone available at home—little artillery—no arms in store. He says, with infinite pathos, 'I have now lived seventy-seven years, and lived in honor; God grant I may not live to see the consequences of refusing the plans of defence which I have in vain submitted to three Ministers!'

"He afterwards proceeds to demand means the most moderate, and with them he undertakes to secure us. His terms are 150,000 militia, and some 10,000 or 12,000 additional soldiers of the line."

GENERAL DIRECTORY, Of both Houses of the General Assembly of Ky.

SESSION 1848.

SENATE.

NAMES.	BOARDING HOUSE.
Hon. Archibald Dixon,	Weisiger House, No. 17.
Wilson P. Boyd,	Weisiger House, No. 64.
William Bradley,	Mrs. Taylor's.
Ambrose S. Bramlette,	B. F. Johnson's.
James Brien,	Mr. Blanton's.
R. Mills Crenshaw,	A. G. Hodges'.
John Driffin,	Mr. Hardie's.
Samuel S. English,	B. Luckett's.
William F. Evans,	Mr. Hardie's.
Fountain T. Fox,	Mansion House, No. 15.
Ben. Edwards Grey,	Weisiger House, No. 43.
Charles Hambleton,	A. G. Hodges'.
Parker C. Hardin,	G. W. Gwin's.
James R. Hawkins,	Weisiger House, No. 34.
John L. Helm,	Broadway House, No. 4.
John L. Helm,	Jas. Davidson's.
James S. Henderson,	Mansion House, No. 21.
Edward D. Hobbs,	Weisiger House, No. 42.
John G. Holloway,	Mansion House, No. 12.
Thomas James,	D. Meriwether's.
William N. Marshall,	Mansion House, No. 43.
John F. McMillan,	A. G. Hodges'.
William C. McNary,	Weisiger House, No. 54.
Robert A. Patterson,	Mr. Blanton's.
James M. Rice,	Mansion House, No. 12.
John W. Russell,	Mansion House, No. 48.
G. Clayton Slaughter,	Mansion House, No. 45.
John Speed Smith,	Mrs. Boyer's.
Samuel F. Swope,	A. G. Hodges'.
Samuel M. Taylor,	Mr. Blanton's.
John J. Thomas,	Weisiger House, No. 5.
David Thornton,	Mansion House, No. 33.
George C. Thurman,	Weisiger House, No. 62.
Robert S. Todd,	A. G. Hodges'.
James V. Walker,	Weisiger House, No. 63.
William K. Wall,	Mansion House, No. 19.
Alexander White,	Mrs. Mills'.
George W. Williams,	Broadway House.
Thomas L. Young,	A. G. Hodges'.
Theodore Kohlhaas, Clerk,	At home.
Thos. D. Tilford, Ass't. Clk.,	At home.
J. D. McClure, Serg. at Arms,	R. Knott's.
Ben. Selby, Doorkeeper,	Mr. Baker's.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SPEAKER, (J. F. Buckner),	Weisiger House, No. 43.
Ignatius Abell,	Mr. Conery's.
Benjamin C. Allen,	B. Luckett's.
Archibald A. Askins,	B. Luckett's.
Hartwell A. Bailey,	Weisiger House, No. 25.
David Ballingall,	Mansion House, No. 2.
John S. Barlow,	D. Meriwether's.
Alexander L. Beard,	Dr. Wilson's.
Robert T. Bell,	Mrs. Taylor's.
William Beeler,	Mr. Blanton's.
Lewis A. Berry,	Weisiger House, No. 5.
James Bilderback,	Mansion House, No. 47.
James F. Blanton,	Mr. Blanton's.
Reese Bourland,	H. Wingate's.
Madison Boulware,	Jas. Davidson's.
Daniel M. Bowen,	B. Luckett's.
Robert C. Bowling,	H. Wingate's.
Robert S. Boyd,	Mr. Blanton's.
Eliz Bozarth,	Broadway House.
John Brown,	D. Meriwether's.
Thomas D. Brown,	Mansion House, No. 41.
D. Rice Bullock,	Weisiger House, No. 65.
James H. G. Bush,	A. G. Hodges'.
Robert M. Carlisle,	Mr. Blanton's.
John A. Cavan,	Weisiger House, No. 35.
Lyman F. Chilton,	H. Wingate's.
Joseph C. Christopher,	Mansion House, No. 24.
Elisha L. Cockrell,	Jas. Davidson's.
Henry R. D. Coleman,	Mrs. Taylor's.
Richard Collins,	Mansion House, No. 46.
Leslie Combs,	Weisiger House, No. 17.
William Comer,	Jas. Davidson's.
James Culton,	Mansion House, No. 1.
Chapman Dohoney,	D. Meriwether's.
Joseph Dougherty,	Mansion House, No. 47.
William H. Duncan,	Mr. Blanton's.
John Eaker,	Mr. Blanton's.
John M. Elliott,	Mansion House, No. 8.
John Field,	Mr. Blanton's.
Richard H. Field,	Mansion House, No. 14.
John B. Floyd,	B. Luckett's.
Richard S. Ford,	Mrs. Taylor's.
Keeling G. Gaines,	B. Luckett's.
Obediah Garnett,	Mansion House, No. 54.
William H. Grainger,	D. Meriwether's.
George Grubb,	B. Luckett's.
Thomas S. Grundy,	Mansion House, No. 33.
David R. Haggard,	Mrs. Taylor's.
Archibald W. Hamilton,	Weisiger House, No. 36.
Richard H. Hanson,	Mansion House, No. 17.
James C. Hardy,	Mr. Allen's.
Robert Harrell,	A. G. Hodges'.
Sylvester Harris,	Mansion House, No. 14.
Samuel Hatfield,	Mrs. Taylor's.
Newton Headley,	Mrs. Taylor's.
Hiram Hogg,	Broadway House.
Timothy Holmes,	A. G. Hodges'.
Marshall N. Hudson,	Mansion House, No. 31.
Willis G. Hughes,	Mansion House, No. 16.
Peter Ireland,	Mansion House, No. 47.
Alfred Johnston,	Mr. Blanton's.
Jesse S. Judd,	Mansion House, No. 12.
B. H. Kerriek,	A. G. Hodges'.
Nathaniel L. Lightfoot,	H. Wingate's.
George H. McKinney,	Jas. Davidson's.
James A. McKeenoids,	H. Wingate's.
Isaac P. Miller,	Weisiger House, No. 44.
William R. Moore,	Mansion House, No. 1.
Hugh Newell,	Broadway House.
William R. Pearce,	Weisiger House, No. 28.
John T. Pratt,	Weisiger House, No. 18.
Douglas L. Price,	Weisiger House, No. 66.
John T. Quarles,	Mansion House, No. 1.
Cornelius Bailey,	Mansion House, No. 32.
Joseph Shawhan,	Mansion House, No. 10.
William T. Short,	Weisiger House, No. 40.
Horace Smith,	Mansion House, No. 4.
William Smory,	B. Luckett's.
James Speed,	Weisiger House, No. 41.
James X. Stephens,	Weisiger House, No. 42.
Jesse Stevens,	B. Luckett's.
Charles Talbutt,	Weisiger House, No. 60.
John N. Taliaferro,	Mansion House, No. 11.
Landon A. Thomas,	At home.
Thomas Towles, Jr.,	Mansion House, No. 12.
Cyrus Turner,	Weisiger House, No. 29.
Finley W. Wall,	Weisiger House, No. 37.
John B. Warren,	Mansion House, No. 47.
Daniel P. White,	Mansion House, No. 40.
Milton E. White,	Mansion House, No. 1.
Mason Williams,	Mansion House, No. 47.
Jeremiah C. Wilkins,	H. Wingate's.
James F. Wilson,	B. Luckett's.
Charles G. Wintersmith,	Mansion House, No. 49.
Henry C. Wood,	Weisiger House, No. 19.
Franklin L. Wolford,	Mansion House, No. 1.
Samuel Woosley,	Broadway House.
Newton E. Wright,	Mrs. Taylor's.
Asa Young,	A. G. Hodges'.
Stanley Young,	Weisiger House, No. 53.
T. J. Helm, Clerk,	Weisiger House, No. 6.
J. C. Herndon, Ass't. Clerk,	At home.
Jos. Gray, Door-keeper,	At home.
B. O. Brannan, Doorkeeper,	Broadway House.

OFFICERS TOWN OF FRANKFORT.

L. Hord, Police Judge.
 Trustees—Philip Swigert, Chairman.
 Orlando Brown,
 C. G. Graham,
 James Harlan,
 Jno. W. Pruett,
 Henry Wingate,
 Joseph Belt,
 Members of Board.
 H. B. Farrar, Clerk Board.
 Wm. M. Todd, Treasurer.
 Andrew Monroe, Town Attorney.
 Wm. T. Herndon, Marshal.
 Thos. J. Jett, Deputy Marshal.
 James T. Judge, Sup. of Gas and Water Works.
 A. H. Rennick, Assessor.
 Thos. Conn, Surveyor.
 W. B. Holeman, Market Master.
 W. B. Holeman, Watchman.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.
 On Ordinances—Messrs. Harlan and Wingate.
 On Water Works—Messrs. Wingate and Brown.
 On Education—Messrs. Brown and Wingate.
 On Finance—Messrs. Belt and Graham.
 On Markets, &c.—Messrs. Pruett and Belt.
 On Streets and Alleys—Messrs. Graham, Belt and Pruett.
 On Public Grounds—Messrs. Brown and Harlan.
 On Fire Department—Messrs. Wingate and Graham.
 On the Gas Works—Messrs. Swigert, Pruett and Brown.
 On Health—Messrs. Harlan and Graham.

LOOK AT THIS BEFORE YOU BUY.

NEW STOCK OF
 FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
 JUST RECEIVED.

BATCHELOR & ROBERTSON,
 No. 4, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

ARE now in full receipt of their LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

embracing every variety and style of Goods, suited to the present and approaching season. Also, A FINE STOCK OF

Queensware, Caps, Ladies' Shoes, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand every STYLE and VARIETY of GOODS usually kept in DRY GOODS HOUSES in this town.

We return our friends and customers our thanks for past favors, and respectfully invite them, and purchasers generally, to call and examine OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES. We pledge ourselves to sell as low as the lowest, to all who may favor us with their custom.

All kinds of Country Goods and Produce taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Prices.

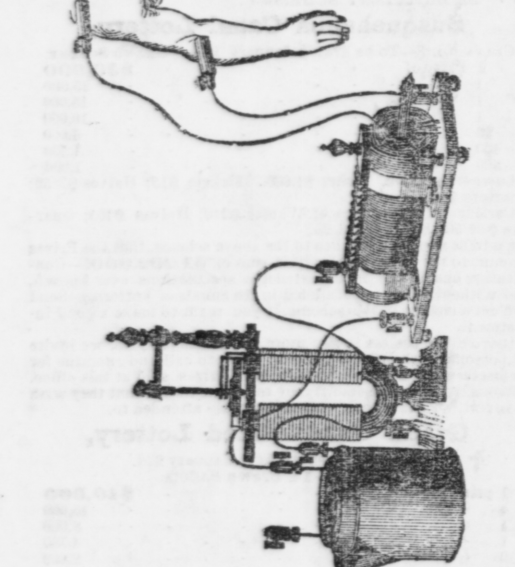
Frankfort, October 7th, 1847—783—by

Candles! Candles!!

10 BOXES Sperm; 40 boxes Star Candles; 25 boxes Nodd Candles; just received and for sale by

January 1, 1848. T. J. CRITTENDEN.

DR. PAGE'S MEDICAL HELIX.



THOSE desirous of supplying themselves with this new and improved Machine for giving MAGNETIC ELECTRIC SHOCKS, can do so during the next few weeks at the Factory Prices.

Physicians living at a distance can send for them by some of the Members of the Legislature.

The Manipulation with the Machine, will be shown to the purchaser free of charge, by Mr. S. N. BOYD, (Electrician), and Mr. S. N. BOYD, (Electrician).

A specimen of these Machines can be seen at DR. LLOYD'S DRUG STORE.

PRICES:
 Dr. Page's Vibrating Helix, \$15 00
 Do. do. Rasp, with battery, 10 00
 Frankfort, Dec. 28, 1847—791—2nd & d

Frankfort Female Seminary.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF MR. & MRS. NOLD.

THE next Session will commence on the 1st Monday of February next, and continue twenty weeks.

The patronage the Institution has received since its establishment, has been such as to render the permanency of it certain; and the experience of more than thirteen years' constant teaching, will enable them to afford facilities for the improvement of Young Ladies, of a superior character.

Therefore, in their appeal to the public for patronage, they feel confident that they can render entire satisfaction to those who may entrust them with the education of their daughters.

Pupils entering after the commencement of the Session, will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the Session, but no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms, per Session of 20 weeks.
 (One half to be paid in advance.)

English branches, \$12, \$15 and \$20 00
 Music, 25 00
 French, Drawing and Painting, each, 25 00
 Boarding, Washing, &c., 20 00

REFER to Gov. Wm. Owsley, Rev. J. J. Bullock,
 John W. Fennell, Esq., Hon. James Harlan,
 Col. James Davidson, Hon. John M. Monroe,
 Judge J. M. Hewitt, Hon. E. Y. Owensby,
 Ex. Gov. T. Metcalfe, L. Broadhead, Esq.

January 4, 1848—767—1f

DENTISTRY.

DRS. MAJOR & WARNER, Resident Dentists,

Respectfully tender their services to the citizens of Frankfort and its vicinity, in the various branches of their profession—such as the CLEANSING, FILLING, EXTRACTION and INSERTION OF TEETH.

For the insertion of Teeth on Plate, no charge will be made unless entire satisfaction is given; and the public may rest assured that no exertions will be spared to render all of their operations as skillful as possible.

N. B. Persons are requested to call and have their Teeth examined free of charge. Specimens of work always open for inspection.

Office on the corner of Main and Ann Streets, over Dr. Critcher's Drug Store. Frankfort, March 16, 1847—753—by

DOCTORS PRICE & KEENE.

Will give their undivided attention to the practice of Medicine in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and office on Main Street, immediately opposite Dr. Lloyd's Drug Store, and one door below James Barnes' Grocery Store.

June 9, 1846—713—1f

DOCTORS PHYTHIAN & WATSON

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY.

DOCTOR PHYTHIAN will give his chief attention to Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—Diseases of the profession in which he has been extensively engaged for eighteen years. He is a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons (London), and was for four years a dresser in St. Thomas' Hospital, under Sir Astley Cooper.

Office on St. Clair Street, near the Bank, Frankfort, Kentucky, January 1, 1847

Frankfort Advertisements.

"THE KENTUCKY JUSTICE."

A GUIDE TO

JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c.

CONTAINING

The office and authority of Justices of the Peace; the duties of Clerks, Sheriffs, Constables, Jailers, Coroners and Escheators, in the State of Kentucky, whether arising under the Common or Statute Law of the State, or of the Laws of the United States.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN APPENDIX,

Containing approved forms for Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Leases, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, &c.

This work is now ready for delivery at the counting room of the Commonwealth office, and can also be had at Charles S. Bodley & Co., Lexington; W. M. Todd, Frankfort; Morton & Griswold's, Louisville; Lewis Collins, Maysville; Lyle & Walker, Paris. Price, \$3 50 per copy.

Where ten persons will club and remit us Thirty dollars, we will forward Ten copies, by the Carriers of the public books. We will have them well and carefully packed.

A. G. HODGES & Co.
 Frankfort, Ky., 1847.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL

AT THE

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING STORE.

The best bargains ever offered in this Market.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

Ever brought to Frankfort.

SOLOMON WEILER & Co.,

At the Great Western Fashionable Clothing Store, No. 3, Brown's building, and one door below the Commonwealth Office, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

Another arrival of very superior Clothing of the latest style, and made of very superior Goods. Their stock of Goods was selected by one of the firm with great care, and were manufactured into garments under the supervision of an experienced Tailor, so that they are able to recommend their Clothing without fear of future reproach. They wish to make rapid sales, and are willing to sell at a very small profit, believing that "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

Their stock consists of Cloaks, a la mode; Frocks and Dress Coats of superior English and French Cloth; Best and Pilot Cloth Coats; Blanket Coats; French Cassimere Buckskin Coats; Tweed Cassimere and James Coats; Sack Coats of every variety and at almost all prices; Vests of every variety and style, and at prices to suit the times; Cloth, Cassimere, Castile, and James Pantaloon of all sizes and patterns; Linen Shirts made to order, various prices and styles; Hats and Caps; Drawers and Under Shirts; Gloves; Cravats; Handkerchiefs; Fancy Scarfs; &c. &c. of the latest and most fashionable styles.

Also, a stock of Superior Traveling Trunks, which they will sell on good terms.

S. W. & Co., grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since they opened the Great Western Clothing Store in Frankfort, are determined to merit a continuance of that patronage by strict attention to the duties of their office, and by selling neither pains nor expense to supply those wants. They intend to keep at all times, a good stock, and they intend to sell cheap; they therefore invite all to call at their establishment before they purchase elsewhere.

Frankfort, Ky., October 19, 1847—784—6m.

LIFE INSURANCE.

NAUTILUS (MUTUAL LIFE) INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

This Company, which confines its business exclusively to Life Insurance, has now been in operation two years and a half, during which period it has issued 153 policies, and for the first eighteen months it experienced no loss. Its losses for the whole time have been less than \$18,000—leaving an accumulation of about \$65,000 on hand, beyond the payment of claims and expenses. This, added to the original guaranty capital of \$50,000, places the security of the Company on a basis so solid as no longer to admit of a rational doubt.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life. Its losses for the whole time have been less than \$18,000—leaving an accumulation of about \$65,000 on hand, beyond the payment of claims and expenses. This, added to the original guaranty capital of \$50,000, places the security of the Company on a basis so solid as no longer to admit of a rational doubt.

Two dividends of 50 per cent. each, on the amount of premiums received, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, have been declared, and are credited to the accounts of the assured, and for which scrip certificates will be issued.

A dividend of 6 per cent. on the first year scrip has likewise been declared, payable in cash, to the holders thereof on demand, at the office of the Company.

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium thereon amounts to \$50—a note for 40 per cent with interest at 6 per cent—may be received in full, or the policy may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make 13 annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agents.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age. One Year. Seven Years. For Life.

15 77 88 1 56
 20 100 112 1 77
 25 121 136 2 04
 30 139 153 2 36
 35 153 173 2 65
 40 163 183 2 90
 45 171 196 3 13
 50 176 209 3 33
 55 181 221 3 54
 60 3 35 4 91 7 00

TRUSTEES.

A. M. Merchant, M. O. Roberts, Henry A. Nelson,
 O. Bushnell, C. F. Lindsey, Samuel C. Paxson,
 Richard E. Purdy, Henry K. Bogert, Jonathan K. Herrick,
 R. A. Reading, Robert B. Coleman, Wm. N. Seymour,
 James Harper, Spencer S. Benedict, John S. Bussing,
 George Wilkes, M. D., 23 Light Street.
 Cornelius R. Bogert, M. D., 5 St. Marks Place.

SOLICITOR.

O. Bushnell, Esq., 22 Nassau Street.

Having been appointed Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

Applications from the country (post paid) will be promptly attended to.

Losses adjusted in this town without delay.

Office at the Frankfort Branch Bank.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Examiner.

Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1847. 765—by

November Report.

THE NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (No. 29, Wall Street), has issued during the month of November, 1847, 71 new Policies, viz: to

Merchants 17
 Mechanics 9
 Bankers 5
 Clerks and Agents 6
 Farmers and Planters 11
 Clergymen 1
 Members of Congress 1
 Gentlemen 2
 Editor 1

Number of Policies issued, 71

A. M. MERCHANT, President.

R. B. COLEMAN, Vice President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KEENE informs his friends and former customers, that having resigned his health, he has purchased of the late Mr. A. G. Hodges the Binery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

IF CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS, ruled in any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

IF BLANK BOOKS, of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

IF Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office, Frankfort, July 31, 1847—773—4f

KANAWA SALT—50 barrels in store, for sale by

Nov. 16, 1847—788—1f

R. B. JOHNSON.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

KENTUCKY

MILITARY INSTITUTE.

This Institution, created by an Act of the General Assembly, will be opened for the reception of Pupils.

On the 1st of March, 1847, under the immediate direction and entire control of a

Board of Visitors,

Appointed by the Executive of the Commonwealth.

It contemplates a Military Organization for Literary and Scientific purposes; an education eminently scientific and practical; the formation of regular habits, and the diffusion of a knowledge of Military Science.

Military duties will not be permitted to interfere with the pupil's progress in study, but will rather take the place of his unprofitable and idle play.

The course of study adopted, and which will be required in order to graduation, is that usually taught in the best Colleges, except that no language is required, (Latin or French), the time usually spent by the student being devoted to a more extended course in Mathematics, Natural Science and English Literature.

A Preparatory Department is organized in connection with the Institute, in which boys are taken, and are subjected to the same Military discipline as the Cadets.

The position of the Institute, at the Franklin Springs, near Frankfort, Kentucky, (previously occupied by the Franklin Institute), is admirably adapted to the purposes of the Academy; the locality being dry and healthy, the mineral waters salubrious, the buildings elegant, extensive and commodious, and entirely apart from the contamination and multiplied malign influences, which seem inseparable from a city or village residence.

The Institution is placed under the charge of Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, as Superintendent, who has been brought prominently before the public, as a competent and successful teacher, and governor of youth, by his honorable graduation at the United States Military Academy; his subsequent connection with the Army, and with the Engineering Service of the General Government, as Superintendent of public works, by his long experience as an Instructor, by his recent connection with the Transylvania University.

The first commencing on the 1st Monday in October, and the second on the 1st Monday in March. The only vacation occupying the months of August and September.

The month of July will be spent in an excursion through the State, the better study of its Geology and of Natural Science generally.

Applicants for admission, on paying the charge of the Institute, and presenting a certificate of good moral character, will be admitted into the classes at their advancement may justify, and upon satisfactorily passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment, as Cadet, from the Governor.

Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent and Professor of Mathematics.

Gen. Peter Dudley, President of the Board and Adjutant General.

Hon. Henry Clay, Ashland.

Hon. John W. Russell, Frankfort County.

Hon. John T. Pratt, Scott County.

Hon. John L. Helm, Hardin County.

Col. Henry C. Payne, Fayette County.

Col. Thomas Anderson, Louisville.

ACADEMIC STAFF.

Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent and Professor of Mathematics.

Lieut. Col. F. A. HALL, M. Professor of Ancient Languages and Belles Lettres.

Maj. R. S. HARRIS, M. Professor of French and German Languages, and Natural Science.

Maj. John Jay Halsey, M. Professor of Spanish Languages and English Literature.

James T. Duckworth, M. D., Surgeon and Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

Maj. R. N. ALLEN, Professor of Elementary Science—Preparatory Department.

Capt. Thomas O. Anderson, Assistant Instructor of Tactics.

Capt. ROBERT T. HOLLOWAY, Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

1st Lieut. S. W. PRICE, Teacher of Drawing.

TERMS.

Institute charge per year of ten months—for Board, Tuition, Lights, Fuel, Washing and Medical attendance, (payable half yearly in advance), \$160 00

Charge the Preparatory Department, for same, (payable half yearly in advance), 130 00

Greek, German and Spanish Languages, (extra) each, (payable half yearly in advance), 10 00

By order of the Board of Visitors,

P. DUDLEY, Adj. General and President of the Board.

Franklin county, Ky., October 26, 1847—748—1f

Dr. Penney's Ague Pills.

In presenting the public with this remedy for the most troublesome of Western diseases, I am not unmindful of the opposition that it will at first meet; for the community has suffered much by the impositions and frauds practiced by the getters up and vendors of patent medicines, specific remedies, and medicine professing to cure all diseases. So much have the people suffered from such impositions on their credulity, that it would seem foolish in any one, at this day, to introduce a specific for any disease, unless it were proved to be successful.

Having had ample opportunity to test the efficacy of the Ague Pills now presented to the public, I do assure it, that they have never failed to cure in one solitary case where the directions were strictly observed.

They seem equally as well adapted to Agues of long standing as more recent ones. I could add a great many certificates in support of what has been said above, as regards their success; but this would swell unnecessarily this publication. A few respectable witnesses are worth a host that are otherwise. See what Dr. John McRoberts, Druggist and Physician in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, says, whose acquaintance with the Ague Pills is better than that of any other person.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., Oct. 1847.

This is to certify, that I have been selling Penney's Ague Pills, as local Agent for this place, since some time last spring; and in every solitary instance that has come to my knowledge, they have succeeded in curing the Chills and Fevers. I heartily recommend them to the public, as a remedy of every worthy of confidence.

JOHN MCROBERTS.

CAMDEN, ANDERSON COUNTY, Ky., Oct. 1847.

This is to certify, that I have been acting as Dr. J. E. Penney's local Agent at this place, in selling his Ague Pills; and in no case have they failed to cure, where the directions have been followed.

ELIJAH ORR.

SALT RIVER, ANDERSON COUNTY, Ky., Oct. 1847.

This is to certify, that my grand daughter was afflicted with Chills and Fevers last spring. I procured one box of Penney's Ague Pills, and gave her the directions, and she was cured, and effectually cured. Some of my neighbors have been cured by them to the public, as a remedy of every worthy of confidence.

DAVID EGBERT.

ANDERSON COUNTY, Ky., Oct. 1847.

This is to certify, that last spring my wife and self were both severely afflicted with Chills and Fevers. I procured two boxes of Dr. Penney's Ague Pills, and gave them the directions, and we were cured, and effectually cured. Some of my neighbors have been cured by them to the public, as a remedy of every worthy of confidence.

JAMES EGBERT.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., Oct. 1847.

This is to certify, that I had a gentleman in my employ who had been for some time afflicted with Chills and Fevers. He procured and used one box of Dr. Penney's Ague Pills, which effectually cured him. Given under my hand, &c., J. G. WHITE.

Any person taking two of the boxes by the directions, and not being cured of the Ague, my Agents are authorized to refund his money; but in no case will the money be refunded, unless the Agent is satisfied that the directions have been strictly followed, and at least two of the boxes taken. One box will cure five out of six cases.

J. E. PENNEY, M. D.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., Oct. 1847.

For sale at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office—Price, \$1 per box.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 16, 1847—788—1f

Forfeited Lands for Sale.

ON the fourth Monday in March, 1848, (it being Circuit Court day) I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the Court House door in Morgantown, Butler county, the following parcels of land, lying in said county, as residents' lands, forfeited to the Commonwealth of Kentucky for the non-payment of taxes due thereon, unless the taxes, &c., be paid on or before that day, with an additional charge of 50 cents on each tract for advertising.

26 John Tygett, 250 acres, Barren river, tax due from 1842; amount \$9 14.

27 Same, 100 acres, Barren river, tax due from 1842; amount \$5 24.

28 Isaac Whitaker, 220 acres, Welch's creek, tax due from 1842; amount \$1 43.

29 James P. Humphrey, 300 acres, Big Reedy, tax due from 1842; amount \$6 90.

30 Christopher Whalin, 113 acres, Big Reedy, tax due from 1842; amount \$3 12.

31 David Watkins, 169 acres, Big Reedy, tax due from 1842; amount \$2 30.